

## APPENDIX A Other Supporting Programs

### MARINE CORPS EMBASSY SECURITY GROUP

In few places can the effect of the ‘Strategic Corporal’ be more readily seen than with the Marine Security Guard who stands alone at Post One, responsible for safeguarding the nation’s secrets and protecting the hundreds of unarmed American civilians within his or her diplomatic facility.

Dedicated and versatile, Marine Security Guards have proven themselves invaluable, and the need for them continues to grow. Marines currently stand post at 149 embassies and consulates in 133 countries, and detachments are set to commence operations at ten additional posts in the coming decade.

Overarching this global array of detachments is the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group (MCESG). MCESG works closely with the Department of State’s Diplomatic Security Service at every level, with both their training and operational arms, to ensure that each embassy guard is ready and equipped for the challenges they are likely to face.



MCESG evolved from the Marine Security Guard Battalion (MSG Bn) which first provided Marines to diplomatic facilities in 1949 with the primary mission of safeguarding our nation’s classified information. The primary mission has not

changed, but the ‘can-do’ spirit that prepared embassy guards for their mission at the program’s outset was augmented by a formal training program in the 1950’s, and further refined with a comprehensive candidate screening program in the 1980’s.

It was not until the Global War on Terrorism began that MSG Bn (as MCESG was still designated) accelerated its transformation to meet the threat of sudden attack by terrorists intent on wholesale execution of Americans.

As a result, in 2004, when a team of al Qaeda terrorists assaulted the United States consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, a lone MSG Sergeant barred their entry, reacted his detachment then, between exchanges of Beretta, shotgun and Kalashnikov fire, assisted his team in shepherding embassy personnel to safety and protecting them until the terrorist threat was eliminated. That Marine, Sergeant Manuel Matos, was awarded the Bronze Star with combat ‘V’ for his demonstrated courage and quick-thinking under fire.

The re-designation of MSG Battalion to Marine Corps Embassy Security Group this year was an overdue acknowledgement that the Battalion had not only outgrown battalion size—consisting at the time of nine “companies” each commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel—but also required diverse and specialized functions—as demonstrated by their heavily-tasked Behavioral Science, Legal, Comptroller and other special staff sections. MSG Bn evolved into MCESG through the expanding number of detachments, and through the diverse and complex

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international challenges overcome in the past decades.

Today, United States citizens and sensitive diplomatic information remain valuable targets for foreign intelligence agents, criminals and terrorists. Embassy guards have always been skilled in protecting against foreign intelligence collection, but now they must also be well-schooled in anti-terrorism and internal defense.

By necessity, Embassy detachments remain small, and so when assaults occur, Marine Security Guards expect to be outnumbered by their opponents. Through teamwork, technology, training and leadership, however, the small detachment acts with a single mindset. Intimately familiar with the building they must defend, the Marine Security Guard Detachment is a formidable adversary to any foe, and an asset to United States diplomacy.

## MARINE BARRACKS 8TH AND I

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Established in 1801, Marine Barracks Washington D.C., is the “Oldest Post of the Corps” and has been the residence of every Commandant of the Marine Corps since 1806. The selection of the site for the barracks was a matter of personal interest to President Thomas Jefferson, who rode through Washington with Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Burrows in search of a suitable location. The site now occupied was chosen due to its location near the Navy Yard and the fact that it was within easy marching distance of the Capitol. The Marine Barracks has also been home of the United States Marine Band since 1801. Shortly after its formation, the Band was requested to play for President John Adams at the Executive Mansion. This White House engagement began a tradition that has become so established that today the names “Marine Band” and “President’s Own” are synonymous. It was at the barracks that John Philip Sousa, during the time he was the director of the Marine Band, wrote many of his immortal marches. Today’s barracks Marines perform many tasks in support of our diverse missions. These include light infantry training, ceremonies, and presidential support duty to include a company of “8th and I” Marines serves at Camp David. The barracks is also home to the Marine Corps Institute - the Corps’ distance training center, which is responsible for all nonresident military education programs.

### EVENING PARADE

A 75-minute performance of music and precision marching, the Evening Parade features “The President’s Own” United States Marine Band, “The Commandant’s Own” United States Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, and the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon. The Evening Parade is held every Friday evening from 9 May through 29 August 2008. The ceremony starts at 8:45 p.m., beginning with a concert by the “President’s Own.”

### HOW TO MAKE PARADE RESERVATIONS

Seating for the Evening Parade requires a reservation. Guests with reservations are admitted beginning at 7:00 p.m., and should arrive no later than 8 p.m. Reservations may be made in writing, by fax, or online (for groups of 6 or less) at [www.mbw.usmc.mil](http://www.mbw.usmc.mil). To assure ample time to confirm reservations by return mail, requests should be addressed to the Protocol Officer, Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20390-5000. Requests made by fax should be faxed to the Protocol Officer at (202) 433-4076. The request should include the name of the party (either group or individual), the number of guests in the party, a complete return address, and a point of contact with a telephone number. An alternate parade date should be included in the request in case the primary date requested is unavailable.

At approximately 8:10 p.m., guests without reservations who are waiting

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outside the main gate of the Barracks are offered unclaimed seats. Confirmations and gate assignments for reservation requests will be made by return mail. There are no public parking spaces available at the barracks. Guests may park at Maritime Plaza, where a free shuttle service is provided to and from the Barracks. The first shuttle departs Maritime Plaza at 7 p.m., and the last shuttle departs the Barracks at 11 p.m. For additional information, you may call the parade information line: (202) 433-6060.

### SUNSET PARADE

A one-hour performance, the Sunset Parade features the music of “The Commandant’s Own” United States Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, and a precision drill exhibition by the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon. The Sunset Parade is conducted every Tuesday evening from 3 June through 12 August 2008, beginning at 7 p.m. The Sunset Parade, held under the back-drop of the Marine Corps War Memorial, is open to the public at no charge. Reservations are not necessary. Spacious lawns provide ample room for guests to bring lawn chairs and blankets for informal viewing. There are no public parking spaces available at the memorial grounds on parade evenings. Guests may park at the Arlington National Cemetery Visitors’ Center for a minimal fee. A free shuttle service is provided from the Visitors’ Center from 5 to 7 p.m., before the parade and from 8 to 9 p.m. following the parade.

## USMC HISTORY PROGRAM

Since September 2005, the USMC History Program has significantly changed. Formerly, the USMC historical archives, artifacts, museum operations, historical reference and writing were a single entity that reported directly to Headquarters Marine Corps. However, the creation of the new National Museum of the Marine Corps (NMMC) at Quantico, Virginia provided a unique opportunity for the Marine Corps to consolidate its Historical Program under the direct aegis of the President, Marine Corps University (MCU) and during the summer of 2005 this was accomplished.

The new NMMC, which officially opened on 10 November 2006, has greatly exceeded all expectations, easily surpassing 600,000 visitors in just its first year of operation. Phase I of the museum has

been completed and planning is well underway for a Phase II expansion of USMC museum heritage exhibits and operations. The museum also conducts robust public education and outreach programs and is now responsible for a rapidly expanding USMC combat art program. The museum maintains art studios for combat artists both in the museum itself and offsite. In conjunction with the History Division, these artists, usually members of the USMC Reserve, deploy on an occasional basis with USMC forces conducting combat operations. The artists in turn return to the museum and produce combat artwork intended for potential display in the museum art gallery.

Since the mid 1990s with the establishment of the Gray Research Center at MCU, Quantico, Virginia, the capacity had existed to professionalize the history archives formerly resident in the old (pre 2005) USMC History Division. Accordingly, following the transfer of all USMC historical program operations to MCU, the Library of the Marine Corps has been given full responsibility for the maintenance of all historically related personal papers collections, current and historical USMC command chronologies, oral history archives, and other primary source material related to USMC history along with other various academically related databases and publications that the Library maintains as part of its mission. In essence, the Library of the Marine Corps now provides a fully professionalized one stop shop for researchers working on any aspect of USMC history.





The mission of the new History Division (since 2005) is to write, document, and track the history of the Marine Corps across the entire spectrum of its organizational existence. USMC History Division historians, working within MCU and in close coordination with the NMMC and the Library of the Marine Corps, are charged with the documentary collection, writing, publication, and distribution of documents and accounts of permanent value to the history of the Corps. As such the USMC History Division is now divided into four individual and distinct supporting branches: Histories, Reference, Oral History, and Field History.

- Histories Branch preserves and presents Marine Corps history through a variety of written products including monographs, articles, and conference presentations. Present research includes production of monographs and occasional papers on the USMC and the Global War on Terror, a comprehensive history of the USMC in *Desert Shield/Desert*

*Storm*, *Operation Iraqi Freedom I & II* and *Operation Enduring Freedom*, and traditional official histories of the USMC in the Korean War, Vietnam, and even Marines assigned to the Frigate Navy of the 19th Century.

- Historical Reference Branch maintains topical working files that cover five primary areas of interest to Marine Corps history: specific history subjects, biographical files on prominent Marines, unit, and geographic area files where Marines have operated in the past. Through these files, the branch can readily track and answer historical inquiries from a wide customer base that ranges from the office of the Commandant, members of Congress, Flag Officers, and the general public. The branch is also tasked with researching and producing Unit Lineage and Honors certificates for over 432 individual USMC commands. The program also keeps a running record of all reported USMC exercises and campaigns. The branch is also responsible for the USMC Commemorative Naming program and researches history to ensure that USMC buildings, facilities, and streets are named for deserving Marines. In sum, the branch's robust historical working

files provide an excellent and readily available trove of information on USMC historically related subjects.

- Oral History Branch conducts oral interviews with a wide variety of current and former Marines in support of research and the history writing effort of the Division as a whole. The branch takes a directed collection approach in that it focuses its effort and resources on the collection of information from past and present Commandants of the Marine Corps, senior USMC General Officers, prominent Marine combat veterans, and general veteran accounts of past wars and service in that order of priority. The branch also gathers career interviews on those Marines who shaped the setting of policy, doctrine, or had a decided effect on the USMC as an institution.
- Field History Branch is a unique entity within the History Division and manned entirely by reserve component Marines. These Marines become part of the Division's Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) component and deploy on an occasional basis with USMC combat units operating abroad. Their primary mission is to collect oral history

interviews from a wide variety of Marines at all levels of command and authority from MEF commanders all the way to individual Marines at the squad level. Equipped with digital recorders, cameras, and laptops, the branch is tasked with interviewing Marines recently engaged with enemy combatants and capturing historically important information while such data remains relatively fresh in the minds of those engaged and get this information to the rear as soon as possible so that relevant information is available for use as soon as possible.

In early 2008, as part of the MCU strategic plan, History Division was tasked with the establishment of a MCU Press. Since the Division already had an editing and design section for the production of its historical publications, the creation of a MCU Press to support the publication of relevant academic material made eminent sense. As such History Division has recently hired a senior editor and, in addition to its regularly produced



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history publications, will now also publish a Strategic Studies quarterly journal in 2009.

During 2008, the History Division embarked on a five year plan to digitize all its reference branch material and place such documents on a shared drive with the intent to make such material readily available to any and all researchers. During the course of the year, History Division has also substantially improved its website and is available for outsider researcher use at [www.history.usmc.mil](http://www.history.usmc.mil). Questions on the specific programs and operations of the History Division, the National Museum of the Marine Corps or the Library of the Marine Corps can be sent respectively to [charles.neimeyer@usmc.mil](mailto:charles.neimeyer@usmc.mil); [lin.ezell@usmc.mil](mailto:lin.ezell@usmc.mil); and [ramkeyce@grc.usmcu.edu](mailto:ramkeyce@grc.usmcu.edu).